

INTELLOFAX 19

CLASSIFICATION **SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY**
SECURITY INFORMATION

INFORMATION REPORT

50X1-HUM

**SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.**

**PLACE
ACQUIRED**

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

50X1-HUM

1. In October 1951 Todor Vujasinovic was assigned to the post of Minister of Construction and Coordination in the People's Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. This assignment was considered to be a demotion by Vujasinovic from his previous position as Minister of Transportation and Communications of the Yugoslav Federal Government. Before going to Sarajevo, the capital of the Republic, Vujasinovic visited Aleksandar Rankovic, Minister of Interior and Chief of the Cadre Section of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (CPY), to learn the reason for his transfer and to determine if there was anything derogatory in the Party records concerning him. Rankovic told Vujasinovic that this was not so and that he had been transferred in order to strengthen the Government of Bosnia with top-level Communists who had been born in Bosnia. Rankovic also stated that there were too many Bosnians in the Federal Government. At that time there were three in addition to Vujasinovic in the Federal Government; Rato Dugonjic; Rodoljub Colakovic, Minister of Science and Culture and former Premier of the Bosnian People's Republic; and Osman Karabegovic, Minister of Trade and Supply. The Politburo decided to transfer Vujasinovic and Dugonjic to Sarajevo because they wanted to keep Karabegovic, a Moslem, in the Federal Government, and because they could not send Colakovic to Sarajevo as a Minister because he had been at one time Premier of the Bosnian Republic.

2. Rodoljub Colakovic was removed from his position as Premier of the Bosnian People's Republic at the time of the split between Yugoslavia and the Cominform in 1948 because he failed to comply immediately with the order of the Yugoslav Communist Party Politburo to submit a written statement certifying his allegiance to Tito and denouncing the Cominform. Colakovic submitted his statement two months after the request.

3. Milovan Djilas is [] dissatisfied with his present position as Secretary of the CPY Politburo. Djilas believes that he is the only one in

CLASSIFICATION SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

[illegible]

BEST COPY

Available

*THROUGHOUT
FOLDER*

6/24/98

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

- 2 -

50X1-HUM

the Politburo who knows Communist doctrine, and since the other members of the Politburo admit it and consider him the Party ideologist, he feels that he, and not Tito, should be running the CPY. Djilas is apparently on friendly terms with Rankovic, but [redacted] he maintains friendly relations with Rankovic only because he wants to keep posted on the internal situation and that he actually hates Rankovic. 50X1-HUM

Communist Party of Yugoslavia

4. Decentralization of the Communist Party cannot be carried out in Yugoslavia because its power lies in its centralized authority and in its centralized control of the cadre. As an example, when Vujasinovic was transferred from the Federal Government to Bosnia, neither the Bosnian Communist Party nor the Bosnian Parliament were consulted. 50X1-HUM
5. [redacted]
6. The following is the procedure for becoming a member of the Yugoslav Communist Party:
 - a. Persons who want to become Party members must have been working in a Party organization. If they have performed their work well they have the right to apply for membership, or to have someone recommend them for membership to the appropriate Communist Party committee of the organization where the person is employed. The application must be written and should contain the applicant's complete biography. Attached to the application should be two affidavits prepared by Communist Party members who have known the applicant for at least two years.
 - b. After the application has been submitted to the committee, the applicant is called before the committee within fifteen days' to two months' time to assist in the discussion of his application.
 - c. During this period the committee has the duty of checking the applicant's statements in his application, checking the statements in the affidavits of the Party members, and gathering further information concerning the applicant.
 - d. At its meeting to discuss the applicant, the committee must decide whether the applicant should be accepted as a candidate or whether his application should be refused.
 - e. If the applicant is accepted as a candidate member, in the following six to eighteen months the committee must decide whether the applicant should be definitely accepted as a Party member, or whether he should be dismissed. In either case, the committee must get the approval of the next highest Communist Party committee.
6. A candidate member has the same rights and duties as a regular member except that they do not have the right to vote at Party meetings nor do they have the right to be elected a Party official.
7. There are Party courses of one to three months' duration which are intended for Communist Party members who are not sufficiently familiar with Communist doctrine. The Party members must attend the courses in the towns where they are employed. The lectures during the course deal with Marxism, Leninism, the History of the Yugoslav Communist Party and other similar subjects.

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

- 3 -

50X1-HUM

8. The Medium Party Schools are intended for high-ranking Government, Party, Army, and Security officials who have not had sufficient education and political indoctrination. The schools are organized as boarding schools and the course lasts about twelve months; there is at least one school in each republic. The purpose of the schools is to give the students the basic education and political indoctrination necessary for their positions. After completing the course, the students are usually returned to their posts.
9. Graduates of the Medium Party Schools and high-ranking Party, Army, Security and Government officials may be selected to attend the Advanced Party School. The course at this school lasts three years and is intended to train the students for top level Party, Army, Government and diplomatic posts. One Advanced Party School is located in Belgrade in the buildings formerly occupied by the Kralja Aleksandra Gymnasium in the Topcidarsko Brdo section of the town. The school was organized as a boarding school.
10. The Cadre Section of the Politburo fixes the number of students who will attend the Party schools, and the students are selected by the higher Party committees.

Labor Battalions

11. The Yugoslav Army has the following types of Labor Battalions:
 - a. Disciplinary Labor Battalions, which are formed of soldiers who have been convicted for slight offenses not deserving imprisonment;
 - b. Working Battalions which are formed from soldiers who are unfit for military training;
 - c. Labor Battalions which are formed from soldiers, usually infantrymen, who have completed their six months of military training. When the need arises, these battalions are formed for assignment to military construction projects;
 - d. Labor Battalions which are formed from reservists who have been called to duty especially for military construction projects; and
 - e. Before the end of their compulsory military service soldiers are often forced to join a "Youth Volunteer Brigade" for one or two months to work on various construction projects. Despite the fact that these units often have the number of the army unit in which the men were serving, they are non-military in character.
12. Besides the above-mentioned battalions, there are also labor units formed with political prisoners who are loaned by various prisons to the Government Military Construction Enterprise to work on various military projects. Such labor units are also used by other Government enterprises, especially mines and road construction enterprises.

50X1-HUM

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY